

THE DAILY BEE.

K. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETOR

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. I, N. P. Felt, business manager of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 23, 1892, was as follows:

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Average per day, 28,000. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 26th day of March, A. D. 1892.

THE Board of Education will find public sentiment sustains its proposed action in opening a kindergarten school in the Kellom building.

It is unfortunate indeed that our State Board of World's Fair Commissioners was not able to expend so small a sum as \$5,000 without scandal.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY would be a drawing card for the Beatrice Chautauqua and THE BEE hopes he can be induced to deliver an address before the association.

THE ancient tradition that Mary had a little lamb has become a matter of doubt. At all events the lamb is now the sole property of Hon. William J. Bryan, member of congress from Nebraska, and has whiskers.

THE republicans of the suffering cities of Iowa, who are now so anxious for a reconsideration of the Gatch bill, should have put themselves in motion sooner.

SIoux CITY will be dry again for two years and consequently Covington promises to be once more the liveliest and wickedest city in the west.

ALTHOUGH the public library board has opened and inspected the drawings for the new library building and the preliminaries for its construction are proceeding slowly and surely, we have not yet been informed that the heirs of the late Byron Reed have consented to convey the library site to the city in absolute fee.

GLADSTONE'S organ takes strong ground against Salisbury and in favor of a renewal of the modus vivendi. This is the first good change Gladstone has had to make since he was unfringed in 1861, and he has been quick to embrace the opportunity to show his good will and his good sense to one and the same moment.

OVER half a million acres of Indian lands will be opened to white settlement in the month of April in Indian Territory and the Dakotas. It is probably in order to remark that a considerable part of the appropriations of the "billion dollar" congress are accounted for by extensive tracts of Indian lands restored to the public domain and available for home seekers.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is immensely wealthy. It is to the credit of this multimillionaire that he is making good use of his money. Mr. Carnegie has just announced his intention to build a library, public hall and gymnasium at Homestead for the benefit of the workmen in his mills. This is the third library built by the sturdy Scotch-American in Pennsylvania. Other millionaires might take the hint, follow his example and utilize part of their immense fortunes for the common good of mankind during their lifetime. Millionaires Payne and Brice are two conspicuous democrats to whom this hint is applicable.

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THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

By what authority does the public library board assume entire charge of the construction of the proposed library building? The provisions of the charter for metropolitan cities form the only law under which the library board can conduct its business.

They may also pass necessary by-laws and regulations for the protection and government of the same.

This is the law, but the library board persists in being a law unto itself, and continues to ignore the plain provisions of the law under pretext that the law relating to the management of libraries in minor towns and cities applies to Omaha.

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AN AMERICAN PRELATE.

Archbishop Ireland's visit to the pope and its results are as significant to non-Catholics and non-sectarians as to the faithful themselves. Aside from the Cahensy movement for a foreign hierarchy which should help to perpetuate alien tongues and alien habits which he successfully checkmated, he had another form of opposition to contend with.

Archbishop Ireland, as most American readers know, is one of the most patriotic of citizens. He is a pronounced republican in his political views and intensely American in his ideas of government.

At the St. Paul session of the National Educational association he paid a warm tribute to the American public school system and followed it up with a honest effort to transfer at least part of the parish schools of his diocese to public control.

At Stillwater, Fairbault and some other points in Minnesota arrangements were made whereby the parish schools should become a part of the public system of their immediate communities.

The Poughkeepsie idea was adopted. That is, the boards of education took the parish schools into the public system, with the same books, course of study and session hours, hiring as teachers the Catholic sisters or brothers, but rigidly prohibiting sectarian instruction during school hours.

The religious features of the school were banished to the chapels and the religious teaching was performed after school hours.

This honest attempt of Archbishop Ireland to solve the school question brought upon his devoted head a torrent of un-American abuse from the bigoted denominational class.

The attacks followed him to the doors of the vatican and most venomously was he antagonized by his fellow churchmen upon this point as upon that raised by the Cahensy movement.

But the clear headed Irish American was unharmed by the slanderous abuse which fell to his lot and the pope gave his sanction to the plans, purposes and past action of the prelate.

It is now hinted that the subject of American education will be made the occasion of an especial encyclical letter to the American church.

The American idea of a public school does not carry with it teachers in monastic or other distinctive religious attire, nor does it contemplate a school in which all the pupils are of a common religious faith.

The Poughkeepsie plan will never, therefore, be universally adopted. But the approval of the archbishop's plan by the great head of the church has important significance to American Catholics.

It is an implied endorsement of the public school system of New York and Minnesota. It recognizes the sufficiency of secular instruction apart from religious instruction and approves in general the nonsectarian text books found in our public schools.

The only condition regarding religious instruction is that it shall be imparted out of school hours. The only point of any force in the arguments against the public schools heretofore, has been the assertion that they were godless and therefore their influence was against religion negatively if not positively.

This is surrendered and Archbishop Ireland deserves the thanks of every true American for securing the approval of the pope to the theory that religious instruction can be provided for Catholic children without interfering in any way with the secular instruction imparted by our schools.

He has opened the way for rallying the whole people, Catholics and Protestants alike, to the loyal support of our public school system, the bulwark of our liberties.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS. In his annual reports the postmaster general has discussed the establishment of postal savings banks as a means of encouraging economy and thrift among the people.

At the recent conference of postmasters at Washington out of 100 different schemes, projects and propositions relating to the extension and development of the postal system that were taken under consideration, the establishment of postal savings banks was one of eighteen selected for recommendation to the attention of congress, and of those eighteen it was placed first as the most necessary and important.

Such a recommendation from a body of intelligent men who it is presumed had given the subject very careful consideration, is entitled to thoughtful attention. The idea of postal savings banks is not new, nor would the establishment of such banks be an experiment.

The system has been in successful operation in Great Britain for more than a quarter of a century. There it has been a highly effective in promoting thrift among the people. The department of the British postoffice holds many millions of dollars, representing the savings of thousands of depositors all over the country, the money being subject to withdrawal by them at short notice in part or in whole.

The success of the system is due largely to the two very important conditions of safety and convenience. The security afforded depositors is absolute.

The government is responsible for the repayment of the money it receives, consequently there is not the least risk of loss, and thus the first important requirement of a savings bank is secured.

Another element in the popularity of the system is its convenience. Every money order office in the United Kingdom is also a postal savings bank, and deposits can be made and withdrawn at any one of them. The depositor away from home is not obliged to wait until he returns either to put money in any postal savings bank or to withdraw it from one.

If he has his book with him that shows him to be a depositor he can do that wherever he happens to be.

The same conditions that have made the postal savings bank popular in Great Britain would undoubtedly give it popularity here. Depositors would know that their money was absolutely secure in the hands of the government, and

while they might receive less for it than private institutions would pay, with a great many this consideration would be outweighed by the assurance of absolute safety.

The feature of the British system, which allows a depositor to pay in or withdraw money at any money order office, would be even more valuable in this country than in Great Britain, for the reason that the population here is much more migratory.

In his report for 1890 Postmaster General Wanamaker stated that the department is continually urged to act as the guardian of moneys for people resident in parts of the country where savings banks do not exist, and he said it is the large mass of wage earners outside of large cities that clamor for help to keep hard earned gains.

"To teach economy and thrift," said the postmaster general, "as leading up to better citizenship, falls short if there is no adequate provision for the safe keeping of savings. Such places ought to be within an hour's walk of the home of every workingman. They cannot be left to private capitalists to provide, because it would not pay them to deal in small sums or perform the necessary labor."

The post-offices and the postmasters are in every respect rightly situated to do this work." Of all the great powers in the world the United States and Germany alone are without postal savings systems.

The recommendation of the conference of postmasters that the system be established in this country ought to receive the careful consideration of congress.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. The nineteenth annual conference of charities and corrections will be held in Denver June 23 to 30. The object of this conference is to disseminate and make popular the better ways in charity and reform, and in the pursuance of this work it has accomplished a vast amount of good.

It brings together in its annual sessions a representative body of men and women whose business it is to deal with the poor, the ignorant and the criminal, with others who are devoted to the work of private charity. It is a purely philanthropic organization, uniting all creeds and political opinions upon the broad platform of humanity.

The conference has been instituting throughout the country enlightened methods of grappling with the evils and misfortunes of life. It does not conflict with any existing form of benevolence, but aims to place before the country such details of practical information, with the results of experimental altruism, as cannot fail to be helpful to all. Its membership is unique. There are no salaried officers and no benefit to appeal to the selfishness of any one, so that its doors are open to all the world on a footing of the most perfect equality.

Interest in the work is the only requirement for membership and for participation in the deliberations and discussions of the conference. There can be no question as to the great usefulness of this organization, for what it has already accomplished abundantly attests this. It has steadily grown in popular appreciation as the character and practical value of its work become better understood, and must continue to do so while unselfish philanthropic effort has the approval of mankind.

Thus far only a provisional program has been arranged for the next session of the conference, but this is so comprehensive and excellent that it will probably undergo very little change. All the subjects to be presented and discussed are of universal interest. The nineteenth session of the conference promises to be highly successful.

TELL THE TRUTH. General Russell A. Alger has a laudable ambition to be president of the United States. That ambition should not, however, overleap itself and mar the high standing and reputation he enjoys and upon which he prides himself. During his brief sojourn in this city General Alger is quoted as saying:

"When I saw Mr. Blaine but a short time ago he was as strong, vigorous and unimpaired as I have ever seen him. I can hardly believe that since then he has fallen as the papers report."

If General Alger has been correctly reported his statement concerning the health of Mr. Blaine is, to use a very mild phrase, decidedly unreliable and misleading. We do not know how far back General Alger's acquaintance with Mr. Blaine dates, but if he has known Mr. Blaine for ten years, or even since the national campaign of 1881, when he was still fairly vigorous, it will hardly comport with the truth to say that he still retains his former buoyancy or physical strength.

Quite the reverse is true. In the last week of November, just four months ago, a delegation of Nebraskans who were at the national capital endeavoring to secure the location of the republican national convention at Omaha called upon Mr. Blaine to pay their respects to the man who had been idolized by the people of the west. Nearly every man among them had been an ardent admirer of Mr. Blaine, but there is not one of that number who was not shocked by Mr. Blaine's appearance. And all went away sadly conscious of the fact that his health was shattered and his hold upon life frail and unsteady.

It is incredible to suppose that General Alger is not aware of the fact that Mr. Blaine's position as a candidate for the presidency was prompted by the conviction that it was beyond his physical strength to undergo the tension and wear and tear of a presidential campaign.

If General Alger's diagnosis of Mr. Blaine's condition was correct and he is really as strong, vigorous and unimpaired in health as he has been within the last decade, General Alger would scarcely have ventured into the political arena as a competitor. The only rational conclusion to be drawn from his alleged statement concerning Mr. Blaine's health is a desire to profit by Mr. Blaine's popularity in the west and by the use of his name to smuggle into the national convention delegates professing to be Blaine men, who were in reality for Alger or anybody to beat Harrison.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES. One interesting topic of the Methodist Episcopal general conference to be held here in May will be the question of the young people's societies. The strong organization among the evangelical churches for the promotion of Christian activity among the young people is the great interdenominational Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The father of this society is a Congregationalist, but nearly all the orthodox religious bodies outside the Catholic communion have adopted it and this has been one element of its great popularity. The Presbyterians have a distinctive organization called the Westminster league, the Baptists one named the Baptist Young People's society, and the Methodists the Epworth league. The endeavor society outnumbers them all, however, and four years ago there were more endeavor societies in the Methodist denomination than Epworth leagues. At that time the general conference decided to displace the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in the churches with the Epworth league. The matter was left to the churches themselves.

Within four years the number of Epworth leagues has vastly increased and the clergy of the denomination have generally given their influence to this organization against the interdenominational society. The denominational journals have very generally favored the separate organization. In Omaha there is but one Endeavor society remaining among all the Methodist churches and efforts are now being made to transform it into an Epworth league. It has become apparent to most persons familiar with the subject that so far as this great denomination is concerned Leagues will take the place of Endeavor societies and the Methodist young people will flock by themselves.

There are a few clergymen and some laymen in the church who are opposed to the movement for a distinct and exclusive church society for the young people. Among them is Bishop Vincent. It is possible that the discussion will develop more strength for the interdenominational organization than appears on the surface. The Epworth league advocates are very aggressive, however, and will in all probability carry the day and make the Sunday devoted to their society in the last week of the conference an occasion for a very large union of local leagues and to rejoicing over the action of the general conference in their favor.

WHEN it comes to a quick-acting and effective grand jury Chicago can give most other cities points and still win the game.

At this distance it looks as if Mayor Pierce of Sioux City had secured an option on the Covington pontoon bridge.

Belaboring a Sign of Spring. Washington Star. One of the happiest satires on the weather comes from New York city, where the hoodlums snow balled a circus parade.

OF With the Spade. Philadelphia Times. It is not so much modern tendencies that are the basis of Germany's present trouble, but the spiked hat of an oppressive army. The emperor should sit down on that.

Complimenting Horizontal Bill. Philadelphia Record. The election of Hon. William H. Morrison as chairman of the interstate commerce commission is at once a tribute to a far-sighted and clear-headed economist and a guarantee that the public interests will be guarded faithfully.

The Railroaders in Politics. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Railroad interests appear to be very active at present. What with recent purchases of the Chicago and North Western, New Jersey legislation and a few other public servants here and there it would seem they have arrived at a determination that a fresh reign of popular hostility to them is what they need.

The Agitated Theory. New York Commercial. Ignatius Donnelly seems to share Grover Cleveland's opinion about the ghoulish gloze of the press. He says that "the lying capacity of the American newspaper is the most colossal exhibition of mendacity known since the Almighty tumbled Lucifer over the battlements of heaven," whatever that may have been. Mr. Donnelly is evidently excited.

A Spasm of Benevolence. Philadelphia Inquirer. April 27, the anniversary of General Grant's birthday, has been fixed upon as the time for laying the corner stone of the belated monument to his memory in New York. The monument is to cost \$350,000. Of this sum \$150,000 has been subscribed. New York has her reasons for benevolent activity, but they are not concurrent with the occasions when the claims of dead men are to be considered.

Rough on the Prophets. Philadelphia Record. The year is proving baleful for the chief lights of weather prophecy. Lieutenant Fothergill's relations with Yale university will end in June next, as the professors make no concealment of the fact that they will be glad to have done with him and his fantastic vaticinations. His fellow pessimist, Prof. De Voe of Hackensack, N. J., is in even worse luck. Just as he was telling a crowd of gaping listeners in front a sawmill, a few days since, that winter was not half over and that "we are going to have a hard time of it," he was struck by a block of wood huried by the revolving saw, which closed his eyes and broke his nose.

Some Truths Plainly Told. Weeping Water Republican. Now again scripples as to the eligibility of Boyd have arisen in the minds of Thayer and some of his friends, and they are talking of asking the supreme court to reopen the case. If Thayer undertakes anything of the sort he will make good the name of "old granny," which his enemies have seen fit to apply to him. Why should John M. Thayer feel called upon to hold up to ridicule the republican party of Nebraska to gratify a make-believe question of competence arising from the bare possibility that Boyd may do an illegal act because illegally holding the office? If he does, he and the democrats are responsible, and not Thayer and the republicans. If John M. Thayer and his fool admirers are anxious to elect a democratic governor of Nebraska this fall, they should be given a gold medal for discovering the best method.

A POINT WELL TAKEN. BEATRICE, Neb., March 24.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In connection with the appeal of the Nebraska manufacturers to the people of Nebraska soliciting their preference for home industries, it appears to me it would not be out of the way to agitate a request of the home makers that they patronize no tin can manufacturing establishments outside the state. Why send abroad for that which we can manufacture just as cheaply at home? Thousands of dollars are squandered yearly on Chicago cans which could be put

to profitable use in the payment of fair wages to a great number of home canmakers.

Vegetable packers are well known experienced operators during the packing season. Our home canmakers, the most of whom are experienced packers as well, could turn their hands during the packing season in assisting the poorer canners throughout the state. At the close of packing these home canmakers should be employed in manufacturing the next year's cans.

If the Manufacturers and Consumers association is vitally interested in the people of the state let it give the ideas herein contained careful consideration. BEN W. TAYLOR.

THE SEAL CONTROVERSY.

Chicago Inter-Ocean (rep.): The duty of our government is perfectly plain, and it is no small comfort to feel that the country has in the presidential chair a statesman with a head equal to the emergency.

Chicago News (ind. dem.): If the appalling ignorance of British torism in most matters relating to other governments, especially that of the United States, were assumed, it would be entertaining. But it is real, very real.

Globe Democrat (rep.): President Harrison's declaration that he will exclude poachers from British seas if the government will be employed for the purpose is the kind of talk that suits the people and increases the sentiment in favor of his re-election.

Kansas City Journal (rep.): President Harrison's letter to Lord Salisbury is positive in tone and means but one thing, and that is that the United States proposes to the protection of the poachers while the question at issue between the two countries is pending.

Chicago Herald (dem.): It is Canada that is our real antagonist in the entire dispute. It is Canada that must be brought to terms for a modus vivendi. The way to bring her to terms is to annul the diplomatic privileges granted by passing her goods in bond over our border.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): The American vessels in the Pacific must be sent north at once to clear the sea of the murderous poachers. If British vessels resist and come to the protection of the poachers, then arbitration must proceed on the stern lines of the law. The seal is not to be held responsible for it. There is no other alternative.

Chicago Times (dem.): The protection of a far more important matter than the people of the United States to assume a position, the ultimate of which might be awful loss of our seal fisheries. When senators and representatives are quoted as saying that they would not consider war a public calamity they speak, if reported truly, in the violent, sordid and unworthy manner of the men in touch with the vast body of the people.

Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): President Harrison's vigorous measures will merit the approval of the American people. The abandonment of a sound position because the head of a strong nation chooses to be unresponsible is a disgraceful thing. We want no trouble with England, and the vast majority of the English people want no trouble with the United States. The present position of affairs is annoying and vexatious but not alarming or dangerous.

Portland Oregonian (rep.): Why should the United States, either as a matter of supposed national honor or in the mistaken notion that the seals can be protected by closing Bering sea to poachers, send a fleet of war vessels to clear the sea of the poachers? The poachers of Canadian vessels, at the risk of bringing on complications with Great Britain that might lead to war or the payment of heavy damages, would be better off if they were not in the United States.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (rep.): Lord Salisbury's course in this matter cannot be characterized as anything short of trifling. The trifling of such a sort that no self-respecting nation would tolerate much of it. Whether he means to affect British politics or hopes to score a point against us without cost, or simply animated by the overbearing and bulldozing spirit that makes any amicable agreement with England a matter of task, we find that the whole United States, as one man, stands behind President Harrison in his resentment against diplomatic trifling and his faith and his defense of the nation's rights.

MEDDLESOME PRIDES. Kate Field: A few days ago Senator Allison presented a petition of the United Presbyterian congregation of Crawfordville, Ia., containing 170 signatures; a petition of the Presbyterian church of Villisca, Ia.; a petition of the Young People's society of Atlantic, Ia.; and a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Presbyterian church of Winterset, Ia., praying for the closing of the World's Columbian exposition on Sunday; that the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited there; and that the art department be conducted in accordance with the American standard of purity in art. All these petitions were referred to the committee on quadricentennial (select). What their fate will be remains shrouded in obscurity. The presentation suggests a few pertinent questions.

Smattering under the intolerance of church and state, certain British subjects crossed an unknown sea to set up their own form of worship. When years later our wise men framed a constitution for a brand new republic they inserted this clause: "Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Do these well-meaning Iowans realize that their petitions are absolutely unconstitutional?

RELIGION AND ART. H. H. Heath in Chicago Herald. In ancient times there lived a hero. Who he was is not known. He was a meeting standard of art. And to him came one day with fear. A bold and valiant truth to hear. Some token to impart.

"Tell me, wise father, canst thou see Beyond this gloomy haze A wider, purer life for me, A land where light and love will be, A heaven with light ablaze?"

"Or shall I here forever dwell, Plunged in a mist of woe, Bound with a soul-bound spell, Writing amid the pains of hell, Tell me, what dost thou know?"

The graybeard stroked his chin and said: "There is no heaven for thee. Forever to thy thorny bed, Of dreary visions art thou wed. The dawn thou'lt never see."

Another day there came a lad: "The aged seer to see, His visage was not grim or sad, None but his soul had all things glad. So full he was of glee."

"Wise father," quoth the smiling boy, "I love the pure tree's shade, The blue sky fills my heart with joy, Tell me, with health and industry, Will all the sunshine fade?"

"Is there a place where love lies dead Beyond the funeral bed, Where wert thou lying in a shed, And demons with